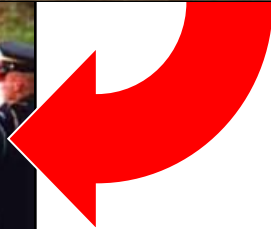
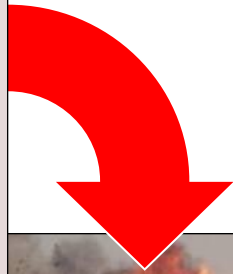
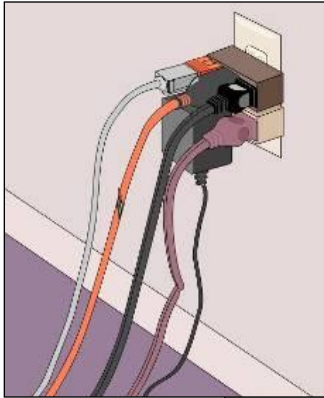


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## **A First-Line Supervisor's Safety Inspection Guide for Deployed Living and Work Areas**



***Accident Prevention is Serious Business.  
Army Safe = Army Strong***

This guide is designed for the first-line supervisor who must inspect the living and work areas of his/her Soldiers in a deployed environment. It integrates many, but not all, of the key requirements of the CJTF-101 Safety SOP and Bagram Airfield Fire Protection Guide.

Enforcement of these safety guidelines will not make an NCO or junior Officer a popular figure. On the contrary, enforcement usually prompts grumbling and excuses. Your job as a leader is to ignore the whining and do the right thing, even if it pushes your Soldiers out of their comfort zones. You will also note that the corrective action for many violations is to confiscate unsafe items. Check with the Legal Office and Commander before taking personal gear which is causing a safety hazard.



The ground prong provides a safe path for electricity if there is a short circuit. Any appliance with a ground removed must be confiscated. Snipping the ground prong off with pliers is common – and extremely unsafe.



Another violation with ground prong involves jamming it into an incompatible extension cord. The ground is bypassed, creating an unsafe fire hazard. Remove the appliance or extension cord.

General violation: Rotating fan blades cannot be unprotected. Remove item or replace with the original guard – not a makeshift cover.



Submit work orders to fix. Writing "Be Careful" on the outlet box is insufficient.





Candles, incense, or any other flame-producing items are strictly prohibited. Confiscate them.



Hot plates or other cooking items are prohibited. Remove these items.



Splicing electrical wires is a prime cause of electrical fires. Remove the cords. Remove any devices which were not installed by qualified KBR or military electricians. A leatherman tool does not make a soldier an electrician.





All electrical appliances will be Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) or Conformance European (CE) approved. Chinese power strips are not approved and are prime causes of fires. Remove them immediately and replace with a UL or CE item or power strip.



Scorch mark indicates damage; load meter shows 220 volts, but strip is not plugged in. Poor construction causes these items to fall apart.



Loose, damaged, or poorly connected wiring wiring causes fires. All of these items must be removed from living and workplaces.





Flexible electrical cords run through doorways or windows are subjected to abrasion and friction. They eventually short and cause a fire. Do not permit this practice; follow up to ensure compliance.

Christmas lights are cheaply made and are strictly prohibited. Remove from the living area.



Any home-made repair to an electrical appliance or power strip is prohibited. Confiscate the item.



CCC is not a recognized quality control approval authority for electrical items. These items are unsafe and cause fires.





All fire extinguishers will be serviceable. Any extinguishers without a gauge will be turned in and replaced. Any broken zip ties mean the extinguisher must be turned in.

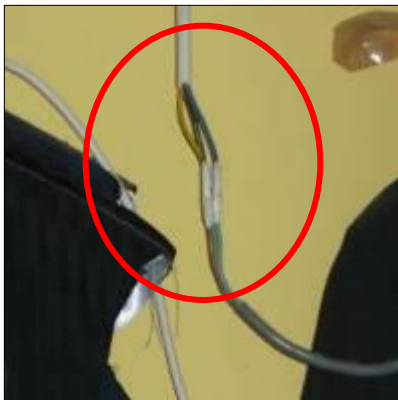


The higher temperatures and high altitude on Bagram sometimes make the gauge read high. If the needle is slightly high in the summer or early fall, the extinguisher is still serviceable.



Electrical panels are strictly off limits. Uncovered panels will be reported to KBR. Removing a breaker and replacing it with a one with greater capacity is certain to cause a fire; it will not be permitted. If a load causes a breaker to trip, the solution is not walking out to the panel box and flipping the breaker. This is an overload and requires a work order to KBR. Overloads cause fires. Keep soldiers out of panel boxes.

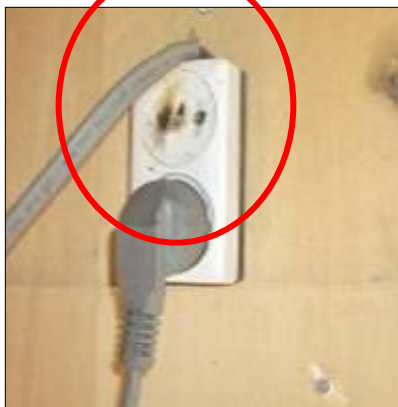




Illegal splices: Not permitted. Common scenario is for a soldier with a European-style plug to cut the cord and splice an American-style two-tab plug. Not permitted. Adapters are the right answer.



Removing a knock-out from a metal outlet box and splicing into the circuit is not authorized. Wire must be removed by a KBR electrician.



Scorched outlets must be removed, not bypassed. Submit work order to fix.



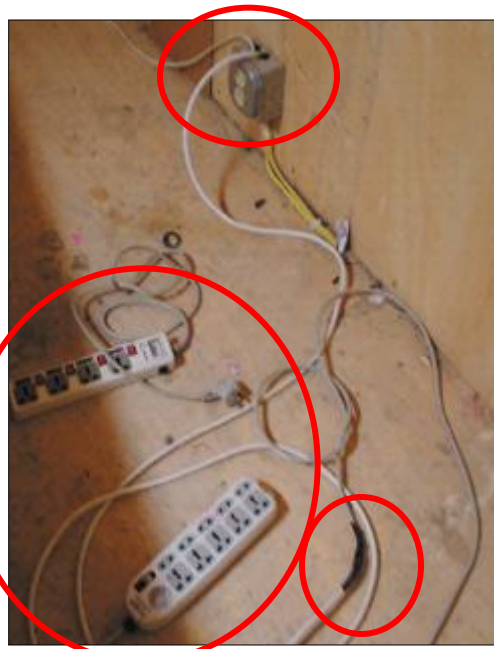
Smoke detectors cannot detect smoke in a living area with a barrier up to the ceiling. No barriers, usually plywood, will be above six feet. The barriers will be shortened by the occupant or removed.



Portable heaters are not permitted in any living or work area. Confiscate when found.







UL approval is permanently marked on US-manufactured power strips.

**What Wrong Looks Like – Three Different Ways.**

Illegal power strips, spliced wire, and attaching a cord to the electrical outlet. This is a fire waiting to happen.



Tapping into an existing outlet and using a circuit breaker as the on/off switch is creative, but illegal – and a serious fire hazard..

This transformer has its ground disconnected. If a short circuit occurs, electricity needs a path to ground. The ground must be connected or electrocution or a fire can result.





Smoke detectors save lives. They're not optional and batteries must be installed. If they chirp, the battery must be replaced, not removed.



No smoking except in designated areas.



American-manufactured, UL-approved power strips provide a ground. Most have a built-in fuse or overload switch to provide maximum protection from fire.





The most common scenario an inspector will encounter in living and work areas: coffee pot, microwave, and fridge. All three must have a separate dedicated outlet. Any appliance with a coil, compressor, or motor must have its own outlet. This is commonly violated and causes whining and sniveling. But overloading circuits is the most common cause of fires.



Coffee pots and microwaves require a documented safety inspection. They also require a dedicated outlet with a ground.



Blocking fire exits is very common, especially when space is limited. Items blocking fire exits must be removed. Aisles cannot be blocked by appliances (see below). Doors cannot be locked from the inside. If a fire occurs, occupants will probably not have the key available and are at risk of dying of smoke inhalation. No locks on doors.

